

19 The Oxford 3000™

A Keywords

19.1 Look at the extract from *OALD* (right) and answer the questions.

- 1 What differences do you notice between the entries **website** and **wedding** and the others?
- 2 Why do you think the two entries are highlighted in this way?
- 3 Why do you think **wed** and **wedded** are not highlighted?
- 4 How many compounds with **wedding** are mentioned in the extract?

B Find a word

19.2 Find a word from the *Oxford 3000* which fits both sentences in each of these pairs.

- 1 You shouldn't be so _____ on yourself.
It was _____ to understand her.
- 2 What is the _____ of carrying on?
At that _____ I decided to leave.
- 3 Which country will be the next to send a man into _____?
I found a parking _____ in front of the school.
- 4 That is the _____ of rudeness!
The width of the cupboard is greater than the _____.
- 5 I had a _____ as a taxi driver when I was younger.
How do you _____ your surname?
- 6 Do you think we can all _____ into the car?
_____ two lemons and add the juice to the mixture.

C High-frequency words

19.3 Answer these questions about the high-frequency verb **say**.

- 1 **Say** is a verb. But what other parts of speech can it be? _____
- 2 Is the exclamation **say** formal or informal? Where is it used: in Britain or the US?
- 3 Which is normal in a story: '*Hello!*' **said** *I* or '*Hello!*' **I said**?
- 4 Is the vowel sound in **say** the same as the vowel sound in **said**? _____
- 5 If you agree strongly with someone, you can say *you can say that* _____.
6 Is it correct to say *They say her to be a hard worker*? _____
- 7 Which is correct: *She said me the news* or *She told me the news*?
- 8 Where is the idiom *you can't say fairer than that* used: in Britain or the US?

19.4 Answer these questions about the high-frequency noun **time**.

- 1 **Time** is a noun. But what other part of speech can it be? _____
- 2 If something happens at the wrong time, you can say it was _____ **timed**.
- 3 How do you ask someone the time according to their watch? _____
- 4 Which is correct: *We arrived in time for tea* or *on time for tea*?
- 5 Which is correct: *in ancient times* or *in ancient time*?

website /'websaɪt/ noun

a place connected to the Internet, where a company or an organization, or an individual person, puts information: *I found this information on their website.* ◇ *For current prices please visit our website.* —picture  **R5**

web-zine /'webzɪn/ noun a magazine published on the Internet, not on paper

wed /wed/ verb (**wed-ded**, **wed-ded**) or (**wed**, **wed**) (not used in the progressive tenses) (*old-fashioned* or used in newspapers) to marry: [V] *The couple plan to wed next summer.* ◇ [VN] *Rock star to wed top model* (= in a newspaper  **R5**).

we'd /weɪd; wid/ short form **1** we had **2** we would

wed-ded /'wedɪd/ adj. **1** ~ to sth (*formal*) if you are **wedded** to sth, you like or support it so much that you are not willing to give it up: *She's wedded to her job.* **2** [usually before noun] ~ (to sb) (*old-fashioned* or *formal*) legally married: *your lawfully wedded husband* ◇ to live together in **wedded bliss** **3** [not before noun] ~ (to sth) (*formal* or *literary*) combined or united with sth

wed-ding /'wedɪŋ/ noun

a marriage ceremony, and the meal or party that usually follows it: *a wedding present* ◇ *a wedding ceremony/reception* ◇ *Have you been invited to their wedding?* ◇ *She looked beautiful on her wedding day.* ◇ *All her friends could hear wedding bells* (= they thought she would soon get married). —see also **DIAMOND WEDDING**, **GOLDEN WEDDING**, **SHOUTING WEDDING**, **SILVER WEDDING**, **WHITE WEDDING**

wedding anniversary noun the celebration every year of the date when two people were married: *Today's our wedding anniversary.*

wedding band noun a wedding ring in the form of a plain band, usually of gold —picture  **R5**